



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK NOTES

The psychology of relaxation. By GEORGE THOMAS WHITE PATRICK. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1916. 280 p.

Professor Patrick has for many years been engaged upon this subject, and brings together here five of his studies with modifications up to date, viz., the psychology of play, of laughter, of profanity, of alcohol, and of war, four of these having been reprinted elsewhere but revised here. The general thesis, which is original with the author, is that play is not only relaxation but reversion to activities in which the race has been engaged in earlier times, or to the psychokinetic equivalent of these activities. This goes distinctly beyond Groos or anyone else in this field and greatly reinforces all the arguments for the practical uses of play in education.

A beginner's psychology. By EDWARD BRADFORD TITCHENER. New York, Macmillan, 1915. 362 p.

The author tries to give us here the kind of book he would have found useful when he was beginning the study of psychology, nearly thirty years ago. The book is almost entirely different from the author's older "Primer"; at least, he tells us, "There is change all through; every paragraph has been rewritten. The greatest change is, however, a shift of attitude; I now lay less stress than I did upon knowledge and more upon point of view." Most of our readers are familiar with the old edition, and the best we can do here is to give the topics of this book's twelve chapters: Psychology, what it is and what it does; sensation; simple image and feeling; attention; perception and idea; association; memory and imagination; instinct and emotion; action; thought; sentiment; self and consciousness; and dreaming and hypnosis.

The Yoga-system of Patañjali, or the ancient Hindu doctrine of concentration of mind. Translated from the original Sanskrit by JAMES HAUGHTON WOODS. (Harvard Oriental Series, ed. by Charles Rockwell Lanman, vol. 17.) Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1914. 384 p.

This important work cannot fail to appeal strongly to psychologists, for the Yoga-system has come into great prominence in recent times. It gives us the ancient Hindu doctrine of the concentration of mind, embracing the mnemonic rules and their comment and explanation. A very valuable introduction of some thirty pages explains the reasons for taking up this work, its difficulties, and discusses authorship, comparison of philosophic concepts and their non-conformity with tradition, the date of the Sūtras, which is placed between 300 and 500 A. D., and, most valuable of all, a brief summary concerning (1) concentration, (2) means of attainment, (3) supernormal powers, and (4) isolation.

Fundamentals of sociology, with special emphasis upon community and educational problems. By EDWIN A. KIRKPATRICK. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co. (c. 1916.). 291 p.

This book is intended as an introduction to the subject, and deals with the evolution of group action; biological view of human develop-

ment; a psychological view of behavior and needs; economic, protective, recreative, cultural, social, moral, religious, and educational needs and activities; elementary, intermediate, secondary and higher needs and activities. Finally he deals with the family as a social group and as an institution; the community and its functions; general, economic, protective, recreative, cultural, social, religious and educational community studies.

Who is insane? By STEPHEN SMITH. New York, Macmillan, 1916. 285 p.

In 1882 the author was appointed State Commissioner in Lunacy of New York. At that time the insane in custody were about twelve thousand. The author introduced a training school for attendants, a state commission in lunacy, the removal of the insane from county to state care. These reforms raised the standard of care and treatment throughout the state. The chief topics are, who is insane and what is insanity; critical periods of life predisposing to insanity; care and treatment; the lesson applied to the feeble-minded and criminal; and finally, a new constitution—the dawn of a better day, with one section on eugenics.

The effect of age on habit formation in the albino rat. By HELEN B. HUBBERT. (Behavior Monographs, Vol. 2, No. 6, 1915.) Cambridge, Henry Holt & Co. 55 p.

This is a valuable paper and shows that young rats learn the maze more readily than old ones, that the time increases with age, that the most rapid stage of habit formation occurs lower in the learning process of young animals than of older ones, that for young rats sex is negligible while among older ones the males learn more rapidly, that the absolute time for the females is lower than for the males, that there is no difference between night and day learning, that continued practice after the habit is learned does not increase final efficiency, and that the importance of adequate rest is plain.

Psychological effects of alcohol; an experimental investigation of the effects of moderate doses of ethyl alcohol on a related group of neuro-muscular processes in man. By RAYMOND DODGE and FRANCIS G. BENEDICT. With a chapter on free association in collaboration with F. Lyman Wells. Washington, Carnegie Institution, 1915. 281 p.

This is a very exhaustive and thorough-going study, with 32 illustrations, which, after describing the plan of the investigation, explains the effect of alcohol on the simplest neural arcs, then on complex ones, and in later chapters on free associations, process of memorizing, on the sensory threshold for faradic stimulation, on motor coördinations, on pulse-rate during mental and physical work experiments, while the last chapter is devoted to summaries and correlations.

La pensée et la polyglossie; essai psychologique et didactique. Par IZHAC EPSTEIN. Lausanne, Librairie Payot et Cie, n. d. 220 p.

This very interesting monograph discusses the effect of the knowledge of several languages upon the mother-tongue. The chapter headings, anglicized, are as follows: automatism in languages by polyglots; inner language and polyglottism; the negative influence of present factors favorable in a language; the auditive influence; intercalation; diverse identification of the same ideas in different lan-

guages; sequence of ideas; variation of interpretive activity; practical applications.

Individuality in organisms. By CHARLES MANNING CHILD. Chicago, University of Chicago Press (c. 1915). 213 p.

The chief topics are the problem; theories of organic individuality; metabolic gradients in organisms; physiological dominance in the process of individuation; the range of dominance, physiological isolation, and experimental reproduction; discussion, conclusions, and suggestions. It is the statement of the conceptions of the nature of organic individuality which have developed in the writer's mind during the last fifteen years as a result of investigating the simpler processes of reproduction in lower animals.

The American college; a series of papers setting forth the program, achievements, present status, and probable future of the American college. With introduction by William H. Crawford. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1915. 194 p.

This is an admirable collection of recent important papers upon this subject by President Faunce of Brown, Professor Shorey of Chicago, Dean Haskins of Harvard, Professor Conklin of Princeton, Presidents Rhees of the University of Rochester, Thwing of Western Reserve, Finley of the University of the State of New York, Few of Trinity, Slocum of Colorado College, Meiklejohn of Amherst, and Commissioner Claxton.

The crowd in peace and war. By SIR MARTIN CONWAY. New York, Longmans, Green, 1915. 332 p.

This book deals with kinds and nature of crowds, crowd units, continuity, instincts, compellers, exponents, representatives, organization, relations to government, liberty and freedom, education, morals, religion, overcrowds, etc. Only the last five chapters are devoted to war, beginning with page 265, its cause and cure, contest of ideals, the crowd at war, the value of the crowd, and the just mean.

Einführung in die Psychologie. Von E. v. ASTER. Leipzig, B. G. Teubner, 1915. 119 p.

This work is divided into four parts: first, generalities on the essence of the psychic; second, sensation and perception; third, the life of *Vorstellung*; fourth, feeling and will. It seems an admirable little compend but the script is German, and even the largest font of type is small, and the other sizes are simply ruinous to the eyes.

Harvey's views on the use of the circulation of the blood. By JOHN G. CURTIS. New York, Columbia University Press, 1915. 194 p.

The author of this book has been well known for many years as an able professor of physiology in Columbia University, and he has made here an admirable study of his subject in twelve chapters, with four illustrations.

Honesty; a study of the causes and treatment of dishonesty among children. By WILLIAM HEALY. (Childhood and Youth Series, edited by M. V. O'Shea.) Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill Co. (c. 1915). 220 p.

This is an excellent and needed study, to which the author brings a number of years of rare opportunity and excellent training and

ability. The following heads of chapters will give the best idea of the nature of the book: age of moral development; home conditions and parental behavior; companionship; discipline; amusement and adventure; habits—mental, physical and social; physical conditions; abnormal mentality correlated with stealing; impulsions and obsessions.

Being well-born; an introduction to eugenics. By MICHAEL F. GUYER. (Childhood and Youth Series, edited by M. V. O'Shea.) Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill Co. (c. 1916). 374 p.

This is a valuable book by a very competent hand. The heads of the chapters are as follows: heredity; the bearers of the heritage; Mendelism; Mendelism in man; are modifications acquired directly by the body inherited; prenatal influences; responsibility for conduct; mental and nervous defects; crime and delinquency; race betterment through heredity, with glossary and references.

The rhythm of life. By CHARLES BRODIE PATTERSON. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Co. (c. 1915). 303 p.

The more important chapters here are on music of other climes, energy motion—vibration, music and colour tones, colour values, music—a compelling power, joy rhythm—the dance, nature and art in singing, colour tonics, keynote to health—harmony, cosmic consciousness, prophets of the invisible, life's love melody, music and character, music and education, a refining influence, musical therapeutics. The volume moves largely within the domain of New Thought, to which it makes an important and interesting contribution.

The transfer effects of practice in cancellation tests. By MELVIN ALBERT MARTIN. (Archives of Psychology, No. 32, August, 1915.) New York, Science Press. 68 p.

After discussing previous investigations and descriptions of material and procedure, the writer treats, first, in the preliminary investigations, of reaction time and cancellation; under present investigation, he treats of practice and test material, and procedure; third, treatment of data in the practice and test series. Finally comes the interpretation of results, in terms of speed and accuracy of performance, when corrected for errors, with summary and general conclusions.

The intellectual status of children who are public charges. By J. L. STENQUIST, E. L. THORNDIKE and M. R. TRABUE. (Archives of Psychology, No. 33, September, 1915.) New York, Science Press. 52 p.

This book describes the children measured and the tests used, viz., the Stenquist test of mechanical ability, or construction test, the Trabue completion test, Binet-Simon and reading tests; the results; heredity versus environment as the cause of the low intellectual status of dependent children.

The relation of quickness of learning to retentiveness. By DARWIN OLIVER LYON. (Archives of Psychology, No. 34, January, 1916.) New York, Science Press. 60 p.

The writer first gives a brief history of the topic, then describes method, problem, material, scoring, classes of subjects tested, and finally gives his results in the form of tables, time of initial learning, interval between learning and reproduction, amount retained, intellectual standing, social standing, age, sex, with summary and recapitulation of the main results.

The overcoming of distraction and other resistances. By JOHN J. B. MORGAN. (Archives of Psychology, No. 35, February, 1916.) New York, Science Press. 84 p.

After a description of the apparatus, the experiments with time and accuracy records are explained, responses to noise, as shown by breathing, comparison of quiet and noisy periods with respect to effort, comparison of the effect of various noises, relative significance of changes in time and force, with general summary and conclusions.

Completion-test language scales. By MARION REX TRABUE. New York, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1916. 118 p.

This work is based upon completion tests from over thirteen thousand public school pupils, and was done under the guidance of Professor E. L. Thorndike. It deals with language scale A, additional language scales, and calculation of the difficulty of test sentences.

Educazione dei deficienti. By SANTE DE SANCTIS. Milano, Dottor Francesco Vallardi, n. d. 300 p.

After a chapter on nomenclature and classification, the author discusses individual defectives, various tests, physical and psychopathic, causes, intelligence, volition, types of abnormality, grades and scales, organization of a school for investigation of defectives and their education, intellectual and moral, with copious biographic notices.

The victorious attitude. By ORISON SWETT MARDEN. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Co. (c. 1916). 358 p.

Of the sixteen chapters of this work the more important seem to be, doubt the traitor; making dreams come true; a new rosary; making yourself a prosperity magnet; the suggestion of inferiority; have you tried love's way; the triumph of health ideals; preparing the mind for sleep; how to stay young; our oneness with infinite life.

Patience Worth; a psychic mystery. By CASPER S. YOST. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1916. 290 p.

Healy's "The Individual Delinquent." By F. L. WELLS. (Reprinted from the Psychological Bulletin, Vol. XII, No. 7, July 15, 1915.) p. 274-277.

Le mécanisme des phénomènes hystériques; esquisse d'une théorie psychophysiologique de l'hystérie. Par ALBERT SALMON. (Reprinted from Nouvelle Iconographie de la Salpêtrière, Nos. 3 and 4, 1915.) 16 p.

L'emozione; studie di psicologia generale. By ALBERTO SALMON. (Reprinted from Quaderni di Psichiatria, Vol. II, No. 9-10.) 26 p.

Just be glad. By CHRISTIAN D. LARSON. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Co. (c. 1912). 64 p.

On books and reading; outline of a course of lectures for nurses in hospitals. By EDITH KATHLEEN JONES. (Reprinted from American Journal of Insanity, Vol. LXXII, No. 2, October, 1915.) p. 297-303.

The hospital library—books for the patients. By EDITH KATHLEEN JONES. (Reprinted from The Modern Hospital, Vol. V, No. 4, October, 1915.) 12 p.

- A brief bibliography of books in English, Spanish and Portuguese, relating to the republics commonly called Latin American, with comments.* By PETER H. GOLDSMITH. New York, Macmillan, 1915. 107 p.
- Thought-content and feeling.* By KNIGHT DUNLAP. (Reprinted from the Psychological Review, Vol. XXIII, No. 1, January, 1916.) p. 49-70.
- Color theory and realism.* By KNIGHT DUNLAP. (Reprinted from the Psychological Review, Vol. XXII, No. 2, March, 1915.) p. 99-103.
- A new measure of visual discrimination.* By KNIGHT DUNLAP. (Reprinted from the Psychological Review, Vol. XXII, No. 1, January, 1915.) p. 28-35.
- The shortest perceptible time-interval between two flashes of light.* By KNIGHT DUNLAP. (Reprinted from the Psychological Review, Vol. XXII, No. 3, May, 1915.) p. 226-250.
- Ricerche sperimentali sulle illusioni dell' introspezione.* By ENZO BONAVENTURA. (Reprinted from Psiche, Vol. IV, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 1915.) 133 p.
- L'insegnamento della psicologia all' estero.* By ENZO BONAVENTURA. (Reprinted from Bollettino della Associazione di Studi Psicologici, Vol. I, No. 4, and Vol. II, No. 1.) p. 69-100, and p. 1-10.
- The academic status of psychology in the normal schools.* Report of the committee on the academic status of psychology, American Psychological Association. Princeton, N. J., Printed by the Committee, December, 1915. 33 p.

A LABORATORY NOTE

Since the beginning of the present war, there has been more or less difficulty in having orders filled for apparatus or for parts of apparatus, ordered from German instrument firms. Hence the replenishing of the laboratory stock of such things as rubber sleeves for the Lehmann plethysmograph becomes rather of a problem.

We attempted to solve this, in the case of the rubber plethysmograph sleeve, by having a manufacturing rubber firm dip some sleeves especially for us from our own mold; but we were unable to find a firm who was willing to consider such a small order. Hence it became necessary for us to find a substitute for this form of rubber sleeve. The rubber surgical glove or the long rubber maternity glove at once suggest themselves. These, however, are both expensive and it will also be found that the subject can insert his hand and arm into the instrument only with a great deal of difficulty, even though a large sized glove is employed.

The bladder spinal ice bag was suggested to us, however, as a substitute for the rubber plethysmographic sleeve, and this proved to be an excellent substitute indeed. This bladder spinal ice bag is a long narrow rubber sac, without joints and closed at one end. The open end is reinforced by a double thickness of rubber and is hence slightly